

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

DATA MULTIPLEXING METHOD AND DATA
MULTIPLEXER, AND DATA TRANSMITTING METHOD AND DATA
5 TRANSMITTER

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an
interleaving technique for improving an ability of
10 error correcting code against a burst error. More
particularly, the present invention relates a method
and an apparatus for multiplexing channels by using
an interleaving method in which randomness of data
is increased so that an effect of interleaving is
15 improved.

In addition, the present invention relates
to a data transmitting method which is used
applicably in combination with a data receiving
method of performing synchronous detection by using
20 an interpolation pilot signal.

BACKGROUND ART

In a digital transmission of a mobile
communication system and the like, due to a
25 multipath fading caused by reflection by a building
and the like, the level of a receiving signal
changes by large amounts temporally so that code
errors such as burst errors occur. Thus, various
error correcting codes are used. In the error
30 correcting codes, an interleaving technique is used
for improving correcting ability for the burst error.
The proprieties of the interleaving technique
determines the ability of the error correcting code
for the burst error.

35 As is known to a person skilled in the art,
the object of the interleaving method is to
randomize a sequence of input bit series and a

By the way, it is becoming required that various apparatuses in the mobile communication multiplex a plurality of channels for data transmission. Fig.2 shows an example of a data multiplexer according to a conventional technique. The data multiplexer 30 includes channel coding parts 32, 34, transmission line interleavers 36, 38, frame segmenting parts 40, 42, a sub-block/multiplexing part 44 and a physical channel mapping part 46. The frame is assumed to be a fixed time length which is the same as the minimum interleaving span.

35 The logical channel A has a coding block
size L_A and an interleaving span I_A . The logical
channel B has a coding block size L_B and an

In each channel, each of the frame segmenting part 40, 42 performs segmentation for multiplexing after performing error correction and interleaving, then 5 multiplexing is performed segment by segment.

According to the configuration, the difference between interleaving spans of channels is absorbed. In addition, the sub-block/multiplexing part divides frame data of each channel into sub-blocks having proper size beforehand and multiplexes each channel data alternately by the sub-block such that bits of the two logical channels are distributed uniformly over frames as possible.

By the way, in the field of the mobile communication, since the mobile station moves at high velocity, it is necessary to keep stable operation even under an environment of a high fading pitch. Therefore, it is performed to send pilot signals which indicate reference phase of modulation in a predetermined cycle. An interval between a pilot signal and next pilot signal is called a slot in which data signals are placed. Then, a receiving side which receives signals configured by the slot obtains the reference phase in a slot interval by using interpolation based on a pilot signal in the head part of the slot and a pilot signal in the end part of the slot. Then, the receiving side performs synchronous detection based on the reference phase which is interpolated. This method of obtaining the reference phase adaptively is often called synchronous detection using interpolation pilot signal. There are various methods similar to this method, in which, it is generally performed that interpolation coefficients are decided according to time from each pilot signal.

It is performed to transmit burst data for

performing variable rate data transmission. In terms of this case, a technique has been developed in which data signals in one slot are placed to be adjacent to the pilot signal (TECHNICAL REPORT OF
5 IEICE, RCS95-166).

With respect to this point, a concrete description will be given with reference to Fig.3. Fig.3 is a figure which shows relationships between the pilot signal and the data signals according to a
10 conventional technique. In this example, the interval of one slot is 1 msec. In addition, when the transmission rate of the data signals is 32 kbps, 32 bit data signals are placed between the pilot signals PS in which continuous transmission is
15 performed. On the other hand, when the data transmission rate is lower than 32 kbps, burst transmission is performed. For example, when the transmission rate is 16 kbps, as shown in the figure, 16 bits of data signals are placed adjacent to the
20 pilot signal PS in the head part of the slot.

However, in the data multiplexer 30 according to the conventional technique, each of the transmission line interleaver 36, 38 needs to perform different bit interleaving for input data of
25 different block sizes and different interleaving spans. Therefore, there is a problem in that the process is not performed effectively.

In the data transmit/receive method using the above-mentioned interpolation pilot signal, when
30 S/N of the transmission line is low so that transmission quality is bad, high level noise is superimposed in received pilot signals. Thus, large error is included in a phase measuring result by using the pilot signal PS. As mentioned above, the
35 reference phase in a slot interval is adaptively estimated in which interpolation coefficients are decided according to times from the pilot signals PS

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of the head part and the end part. Therefore, near the pilot signal PS, noise is not uniformed so that estimation error becomes large. Thus, there is a problem in that, when data signals are placed

5 adjacent to the pilot signal PS of the head part, a large influence is exerted on the phase so that the transmission quality is deteriorated.

On the other hand, when noise is enough small or the fading pitch is high, influence of
10 phase change due to fading is larger than that due to noise. In this case, transmission quality can be improved by placing data signals near the pilot signal PS.

Solutions for the above-mentioned
15 problems of the data transmit/receive method are proposed in Japanese patent application No.8-111644. However, an interleaving method applicable for flattening data quality in a frame when data bits are interleaved is not disclosed.

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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is contrived in the light of the above-mentioned matters. It is a first object of the present invention to provide an
25 effective data multiplexing method and a data multiplexer wherein multiplexing bits are distributed by performing an interleaving process properly and an error correction ability is exerted at the maximum so that data transmission quality is
30 improved.

It is a second object of the present invention to provide a data transmitting method and a data transmitter in which interleaving process applicable to a data transmit/receive method using
35 the interpolation pilot signal is performed and data quality in a frame is flattened by placing data signals properly in a slot so that transmission

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quality is improved.

Further, a third object of the present invention is to provide a data transmitting method and a data transmitter which have both effects of
5 distributing multiplexing bits and flattening data quality in a frame in which the data multiplexing method and the data multiplexer of the first object are combined with the data transmitting method and the data transmitter of the second object.

10 A common object of the present invention is to improve data transmission quality.

In order to achieved the above object, the invention described in claim 1 is a method of multiplexing channels, comprising:

15 a coding step of coding input data for each input channel;

a step of multiplexing the data which is coded;

20 a step of performing an interleaving process on the data which is multiplexed; and

a step of outputting the data on which the interleaving process is performed to a physical channel.

25 According to the invention, a complex multiplexing part having a sub-block part can be simplified. In addition, since an interleaver is used for each channel commonly, hardware size can be decreased.

30 In the invention described in claim 2, the interleaving process includes the steps of:

writing data into an interleaver;
randomizing columns of the interleaver;

and

reading data from the interleaver.

35 According to the invention, since multiplexed bits are distributed in a whole frame, error correction ability can be improved.

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5 In the invention described in claim 4, the
number of columns of the interleaver is 16 or 32.

According to the invention, since the
10 pilot symbols and the data bits can be placed
continuously, apparatuses can be simplified
comparing with other methods.

According to the invention, interleaving that best suits data transmission can be performed.

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20         a step of performing another interleaving
        process; and

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According to the invention, when a block
size of input data exceeds a frame length, since
inter-frame interleaving is performed beforehand,
the block size of the interleaver in the
interleaving process described in claim 2 can be the
same as the frame size.

coding means for coding input data for
each input channel;

an interleaver for performing an

interleaving process on the data which is multiplexed; and

output means for outputting the data on which the interleaving process is performed to a physical channel.

In the invention described in claim 9, the interleaving process includes the steps of:

writing data into the interleaver;
randomizing columns of the interleaver;

10 and

reading data from the interleaver.

In the invention described in claim 10, the number of columns of the interleaver is an integral multiple of the number of slots of an output data frame.

In the invention described in claim 11, the number of columns of the interleaver is 16 or 32.

In the invention described in claim 12, the number of columns of the interleaver is 15 or 30.

20 In the invention described in claim 13, a pattern used for the randomizing is an interleave pattern suitable for a transmission line interleaver.

In the invention described in claim 14, the method further includes:

25 another interleaver for performing another interleaving process after the coding; and

segmenting means for segmenting data on which the another interleaving process is performed.

30 According to the invention in claims 8-14, the same effect can be obtained as the invention in claims 1-7.

The invention described in claim 15 is a data transmitting method which is used in combination with a data signal receive method comprising the steps of regenerating reference phase in each timing of modulated data signals on the basis of each pilot signal which indicates reference

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a coding step of coding data signals for each channel;

a step of multiplexing data signals for each channel;

an interleaving step of performing an interleaving process on the data signals which are
5 multiplexed;

a step of dividing data signals to be sent in a slot interval into a plurality of data blocks; and

10 a step of distributing the data blocks in the slot,

the interleaving step comprising:

a step of writing data into an interleaver in which the number of columns of the interleaver is twice as many as the number of slots in a frame of
15 the data signals;

a step of randomizing columns of the interleaver; and

a step of reading data from the interleaver.

20 According to the invention, the effect of flattening bit quality can be obtained while keeping the effect of distributing bits obtained by the data multiplexing method.

In the invention described in claim 17,
25 the number of slots in a frame is 15 or 16.

According to the invention, only by performing randomization of columns, the effect of distributing bits obtained by the data multiplexing method and the effect of flattening bit quality can be obtained.

30 In the invention described in claim 18, the method further includes the step of permuting columns of the interleaver partially after the randomizing.

According to the invention, the effect of
35 distributing bits and the effect of flattening bit quality can be obtained in various slot numbers.

In the invention as claimed in claim 19,

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the step of randomizing columns is performed by using an interleaving pattern, which is suitable for transmission line interleaving, for performing randomization of columns and for performing partial
5 permutations of columns. By using such interleaving pattern, the effect of distributing bits and the effect of flattening bit quality can be obtained.

The invention described in claim 20 is a data transmitter which is used in combination with a
10 data signal receive apparatus which regenerates reference phase in each timing of modulated data signals on the basis of each pilot signal which indicates reference phase of modulation and demodulates the data signals, wherein the data
15 transmitter sends the data signals burstly; configures slots by placing the data signals between pilot signals; and sends the slots,

the data transmitter comprising:
interleaving means for performing an
20 interleaving process on the data signals;
means for dividing data signals to be sent in a slot interval into a plurality of data blocks;
and

means for distributing the data blocks in
25 the slot,

the interleaving means including an interleaver in which the number of columns of the interleaver is twice as many as the number of slots in a frame of the data signals.

30 Also according to the invention, error rate of data transmission can be decreased and bit quality in a frame can be flattened.

The invention described in claim 21 is a data transmitter which is used in combination with a
35 data signal receive apparatus which regenerates reference phase in each timing of modulated data signals on the basis of each pilot signal which

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coding means for coding data signals for
each channel;

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interleaving means for performing an interleaving process on the data signals which are multiplexed;

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means for distributing the data blocks in the slot,

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In the invention described in claim 22,
the number of slots in a frame is 15 or 16.

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According to the invention in claims 21-24,

the same effect can be obtained as the invention in claims 16-19.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Fig.1 shows an example of an interleaving method according to a conventional technique;

 Fig.2 is a block diagram of a data multiplexer according to a conventional technique;

 Fig.3 is a figure which shows a slot
10 configuration relating to a data signal transmission according to a conventional technique;

 Fig.4 is a block diagram of a data multiplexer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 Fig.5 shows an interleaving method of the data multiplexer of the present invention;

 Fig.6 shows an randomizing pattern of a first interleaver;

 Fig.7 is a figure for explaining an
20 interleaving method of a second interleaver (conventional method);

 Fig.8 is a figure for explaining an interleaving method of the second interleaver according to the present invention;

25 Fig.9 shows an example of an interleaving process in the second interleaver;

 Fig.10 shows an example of an interleaving process in the second interleaver;

 Fig.11 shows column randomization patterns,
30 suitable for a transmission line interleaver;

 Fig.12 is a figure for explaining effects caused by setting the number of columns of the second interleaver as multiples of 16;

 Fig.13 shows a case when the number of
35 columns of the second interleaver is not set as multiples of 16;

 Fig.14 shows another example of the data

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Fig.25 is a figure for explaining a method

of performing partial permutation of columns in an interleaving method in a case when combining the data multiplexer and the data transmitter of the present invention (when 1 frame = 16 slots);

5 Fig.26 is a figure for explaining an interleaving method in a case when combining the data multiplexer and the data transmitter of the present invention (when 1 frame = 15 slots);

10 Fig.27 shows a state in which interleaved data is mapped into each slot when 1 frame = 15 slots;

 Fig.28 is a figure for explaining a method of performing partial permutation of columns when 1 frame = 15 slots.

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PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

 Fig.4 is a block diagram of a data multiplexer 50 according to an embodiment of the present invention which corresponds to the first
20 object. The data multiplexer 50 includes channel coding parts 52, 54, first interleavers 56, 58, frame segmenting parts 60, 62, a channel multiplexing part 64, a second interleaver 66 and a physical channel mapping part 68.

25 In the figure, the channel coding part 52, the first interleaver 56 and the frame segmenting part 60 perform an interleaving process of the logical channel A. The channel coding part 54, the first interleaver 58 and the frame segmenting part
30 62 perform an interleaving process of the logical channel B. Next, the operation of the data multiplexer 50 will be described by using a data flow which is input from the logical channel A. The following description also apply to a data flow
35 input from the logical channel B.

 The channel coding part 52 performs a channel coding process on data input by the logical

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channel A. Then, the interleaving process is performed in the first interleaver 56 when the block size of the data exceeds one frame. The process in the first interleaver will be called an inter-frame interleaving process. Next, frame segmenting for multiplexing is performed in the frame segmenting part 60. Then, in the channel multiplexing part 64, the data of the logical channel A is multiplexed with data of the logical channel B on which the same processes has been performed.

An interleaving process is performed, in the second interleaver 66, on the data which is multiplexed in this way. Here, since the inter-frame interleaving process is performed in the first interleavers 56, 58, the block size of an interleaver in the second interleaver 66 can be the same as that of the frame size of the data. The interleaving process in the second interleaver will be called an intra-frame interleaving process. Next, the data is mapped to the physical channel by the physical channel mapping part 68 so that data is output to the physical channel.

The above-mentioned inter-frame interleaving process in the first interleaver is performed, for example, by using an interleaving method shown in Fig.5. In the figure, F indicates the number of columns of the interleaver, B indicates the number of rows, C_m indicates data of mth column. As shown in the figure, input data indicated by (a) is written into a $B \times F$ matrix as shown in (b). Then, as shown in (c), the columns are randomized. After that, data which is interleaved is obtained as shown in (d) by reading out data column by column from the matrix shown in (c).

The method shown in Fig.5 is different from the conventional example in that columns are

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randomized. Accordingly, performance of interleaving can be improved. In addition, additional randomizing can be performed. Such an interleaving method in which randomizing is performed is called a multi-stage interleaving method. A detail description of the multi-stage interleaving method is disclosed in TECHNICAL REPORT of IEICE , A·P97-178, RCS97-216, NW97-161(1998-02), pp.23-30 (SHIBUTANI, SUDA, ADACHI).

Fig.6 shows an example of the randomizing according to the embodiment of the present invention. As shown in the figure, when the interleaving span is 10 ms, since the frame length and the interleaving span become the same, the number of columns becomes 1 and the randomizing pattern becomes C_0 . That is, data input to the first interleaver is output as-is. For data in which the interleaving span is equal to or longer than 20 ms, the randomizing patterns shown in the figure are used. For example, when the interleaving span is 80 ms, the columns are permuted in an order of $C_0, C_4, C_2, C_6, C_1, C_5, C_3, C_7$. The patterns shown in Fig.6 is suitable for data transmission. However, other randomizing patterns can be used.

Next, the intra-frame interleaving process in the second interleaver will be described.

As the intra-frame interleaving process, it is possible to use the interleaving method described in the background art. However, for example, when the number of bits of the logical channel A is smaller than that of the logical channel B, a phenomenon shown in Fig.7 occurs. (Fig.7 shows a case in which the number of columns 16 of the interleaver is the same as the number of slots in the frame.)

That is, when multiplexed data is written in an interleave memory, data amount of the logical

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It is effective to set the number of
5 columns as 16 or $16 \times K$ (an integer) in a case when 1
frame includes 16 slots. The reason of this will be
described with reference to Figs.12 and 13. Here, a
case is considered in which data amount to be sent
is half of data bits which can be sent at the
10 maximum and the data is sent by the first half of
the frame.

Fig.13 is a figure showing a case when the number of columns is not $16 \times K$ (an integer). In contrast to the case of the number of columns = $16 \times K$ (an integer), an slot interval does not agree with a read column of an interleaver so that the pilot symbol and the data bits are not placed continuously. Thus, there occurs some parts in which the transmission ON/OFF points appear in shorter interval. Since an transmission amplifier for realizing the transmission ON/OFF of short interval becomes more complex, it is effective for decreasing the complexity of the transmission amplifier to set the number of columns to be $16 \times K$ (an integer).

When the interleave block sizes of the two

channels of the logical channel A and the logical channel B are the same or when each of them do not exceeds one frame, the first interleavers shown in Fig.4 are not necessary. Therefore, in such a case, the data multiplexer can be configured as shown in Fig.14. Accordingly, the apparatus can be simplified.

A data demultiplexer which corresponds to the data multiplexer described so far can be realized by using a deinterleaver. The configuration of the data demultiplexer is obvious by a person skilled in the art by referring to this specification.

In the following, an embodiment of the present invention corresponding to the second object will be described. This embodiment is suitable for a case in which quality of data signals needs to be flattened when data is sent burstly.

In the following, the configuration of the embodiment will be described with reference to Fig.15. Fig.15 shows a block diagram of a data transmission system using a data transmitting method relating to the present invention. As shown in Fig.15, the data transmission system includes a data transmission apparatus 10 in a base station side and includes a data transmission apparatus 20 in the mobile station side. Both of the data transmission apparatus 10 and 20 can send and receive data and can perform two-way simultaneous communication. In this example, the base station transmits data to the mobile station. Thus, in the data transmission apparatus 10 of Fig.15, parts relating to transmission are mainly shown, and in the data transmission apparatus 20 of Fig.15, parts relating to receiving are mainly shown. The data transmission apparatus 10 in the base station side includes, as main parts, an error detection coding

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pilot signal PS1 and the pilot signal of the end part will be called a second pilot signal PS2. The wireless circuit 16 modulates signals from the slot multiplexing circuit 15 and sends the modulated
5 signals via the antenna 17. As a method of the modulation, for example, spread spectrum modulation, OPSK and the like can be used.

Next, the signal which is sent from the data transmission apparatus 10 is received by the
10 data transmission apparatus 20.

The data transmission apparatus 20 includes a wireless circuit 22, a slot demultiplexing circuit 23, a synchronous detection circuit 24, a deinterleave circuit 25, an error
15 correction decoding circuit 26, a frame demultiplexing circuit 27 and an error decision circuit 28. In addition, the data transmission apparatus 20 includes a sending part 100 and an antenna 29.

20 The wireless circuit 22 amplifies the received signal to a predetermined level. The slot demultiplexing circuit 23 demultiplexes the signal forming each slot into data signals and the pilot signal PS. The synchronous detection circuit 24
25 obtains the reference phase of an interval from the first pilot signal PS1 to the second pilot signal PS2 by using interpolation on the bases of the first pilot signal PS1 and the second pilot signal PS2. Then, the synchronous detection circuit 24
30 demodulates signals output from the slot demultiplexing circuit 23 based on the reference phase obtained by interpolation so as to generate data signals.

The relationship between the deinterleave
35 circuit 25 and the interleave circuit 14 is complementary, in which the deinterleave circuit 25 performs deinterleaving on the synchronous detected

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15 The receiving part 200 provided in the
data transmission apparatus 10 includes parts from
the wireless circuit 22 to the error decision
circuit 28. The sending part 100 provided in the
20 data transmission apparatus 20 includes parts from
the error detection coding circuit 11 to the
wireless circuit 16. In this case, the sending part
100 and the receiving part 200 communicate by using
frequencies different from frequencies used by the
wireless circuit 16 and the wireless circuit 22.
25 More particularly, signals from the sending part 100
are received by the receiving part 200 via the
antenna 29, 18. Accordingly, two-way simultaneous
communication can be performed between the data
transmission apparatus 10 and the data transmission
30 apparatus 20.

Fig.16 shows first examples of slot configurations according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The slot multiplexing circuit 15, as mentioned above, places data signals between the first pilot signal PS1 and the second

pilot signals PS2. For example, when assuming that the slot interval is 1 msec and the data transmission rate is 32 kbps, continuous transmission is performed as shown in Fig.16(a). On the other hand, when the transmission rate is smaller than 32 kbps, transmission is performed burstly such as shown in (b) and (c).

For example, when the transmission rate of data signals is 16 kbps, the number of bits of the data signals per one slot is 16. The slot multiplexing circuit 15 of this example divides the 16 bit data signals into two parts each of which is an 8 bit data block DB. Then, as shown in (b), a first data block DB1 is placed to be adjacent to the first pilot signal PS1. A second data block DB2 is placed such that the start of the second data block DB2 is located at the center of the slot. As shown in (c), also when the data transmission rate is 8 kbps, data blocks of 4 bit unit are generated and the data blocks DB1 and DB2 are placed at predetermined points shown in Fig.16 in the same way as when the transmission rate is 16 kbps.

In the following, processes in the interleave circuit 14 in the above-mentioned example will be described in detail. It is conceivable to use an interleaver which has the same number of columns as the number of slots per one frame when the interleave circuit 14 performs an interleaving process. However, when doing so, there occurs a following problem which will be described with reference to Fig.17.

Fig.17 shows an block interleaver having N columns and the output data, in which each column which is read out in the reading direction corresponds to each of N slots in one frame. That is, the number of columns of the interleaver is the same as that of slots between which slots pilots are

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inserted.

As mentioned before, quality difference occurs bit by bit in a slot according to transmission quality and the. For example, quality of a bit adjacent to the pilot signal deteriorates as shown X in each slot of the output data shown in Fig.17. The X in the output data corresponds to X in the interleaver. When such data is deinterleaved, quality distribution in a slot becomes the same as that in the deinterleaved frame even after error correction decoding is performed. That is, bit quality in a part near the head of the frame and a part near the end of the frame is low. In digital transmission of voice, it is generally seen that specific information is conveyed by a specific bit. Therefore, when quality is biased in a frame although average bit error rate in a whole frame is the same, the specific bit receives a detrimental effect so that voice transmission quality deteriorates unexpectedly and there occurs a problem in providing mobile communication services.

In addition, when quality of a part close to the pilot signal is better than that of a center part in a slot, DB2 shown in Fig.16 receives the above detrimental effect. That is, bit quality in the center part of the frame deteriorates.

To avoid the above problems, an interleaver in which the number of columns is twice as many as the number of slots of the frame is used in this embodiment as shown in Fig.18. Accordingly, the first half of the first slot corresponds to the first column, the latter half of the first slot corresponds to the second column, the first half of the second slot corresponds to the third column, the latter half of the second slot corresponds to the fourth column, and the like. Thus, since the relationship between the slot and the interleaver

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5 Therefore, the above-mentioned problems can be avoided.

In this example, when quality of the transmission line is bad, since the accuracy of the reference phase in the center part of the slot is improved, quality of the second data block DB2 becomes better than that of the first data block DB1. On the other hand, when the quality of the transmission line is good so that the accuracy of the reference phase is subject to fading characteristics, the accuracy of the reference phase in the part close to the pilot signals PS1, PS2 is improved comparing with that in the center part of the slot. In this case, the quality of the first data block DB1 becomes better than that of the second data block DB2. That is, even when the state of the transmission line varies, transmission quality of one of the first and second data blocks DB1, DB2 improves. In addition, as mentioned above, bit interleaving is performed on a plurality of slots. Therefore, according to this embodiment, transmission quality is not biased in a frame so that normal quality can be assured.

Next, Fig.19 shows a second example of slot configurations according to the embodiment of the present invention. The slot multiplexing circuit 15 relating to this embodiment may generate slots shown in Fig.19 as well as slots shown in Fig.16. In this case, when the data signal transmission rate is 16 kbps, the slot multiplexing circuit 15 divides the 16 bit data signals into eight parts each of which is one bit data block. These data blocks are placed spaced at regular

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When the transmission rate is 8 kbps, the data signals can be placed at each part of four equal parts into which a slot is divided.

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In addition, by performing an interleaving

process shown in Fig.24, following effects can be obtained regardless of the number of transmission data bits per one frame. That is, bits can be distributed uniformly in the frame and bit quality in the frame can be flattened.

In Figs.22~24, cases in which one frame = 16 slots and the number of columns = 32 are shown. However, the same effect can be obtained when one frame = 15 slots, and the number of columns = 30.

In addition, when one frame = 16 slots and the number of columns = 32, it becomes possible to further improve the effect of flattening bit quality in a frame by performing partial permutation of columns in an interleaver as shown in Fig.25.

More particularly, according to this operation, columns of the 32 column interleaver shown in Fig.25(a) are randomized so that the interleaver becomes as shown in (b). Then, parts of columns as shown in (b) are permuted. (c) shows a state in which data in the randomized interleaver is mapped to each slot. The above permutations corresponds to permutations which are indicated by the diagonally shaded areas in (c). ○ and × shown in (c), indicate quality of corresponding bit positions in each slot.

If such permutation is not performed, deinterleaved data becomes a bit sequence shown in Fig.25(d) in which adjacent bits do not become ○× alternately, instead, ○ changes to × and vice versa every 15 bits so that the effect of flattening bit quality can not be obtained even after error correction decoding.

On the other hand, when the permutation is performed, the bit sequence becomes as shown in Fig.25(e) in which ○ and × appear alternately every two bits. According to the change between ○ and × every two bits, an effect which is very close

to an effect when \bigcirc and \times are changed bit by bit can be obtained.

In the above permutation operation, since locations for permutation operation are selected such that distribution of average distances between bits is not changed, bits of a channel are not biased in a frame so that an effect of maximizing error correction ability by channel coding can be obtained.

In the following, a case when the number of slots per one frame is 15 will be described. When the number of slots per one frame is 15, it is possible to obtain the above both effects of flattening bit quality and distributing bits by setting the number of columns of an interleaver to 30. In this case, there is a method in which the above-mentioned permutation is not performed. In the method, a process shown in Fig.26 as an example are performed by using a randomizing pattern ($C_0, C_{10}, C_{20}, C_4, C_{14}, C_{24}, C_8, C_{18}, C_{28}, C_2, C_{12}, C_{22}, C_6, C_{16}, C_{26}, C_1, C_{11}, C_{21}, C_5, C_{15}, C_{25}, C_9, C_{19}, C_{29}, C_3, C_{13}, C_{23}, C_7, C_{17}, C_{27}$) for 30 columns.

By performing the interleaving process shown in Fig.26, a state after interleaved data is mapped into each slot becomes as shown in Fig.27. Data placement after deinterleaving becomes as shown in (a) when bit quality is as shown in Fig.27. That is, $\bigcirc \times$ are changed every one bit to two bits. Therefore, the above both effects can be obtained.

In the case when one frame = 15 slots, a method of permutation operation is as shown in Fig.28.

First, columns of the 30 column interleaver shown in Fig.28(a) are randomized. For this randomization, the interleave pattern for 30 columns shown in Fig.11 is used. For the columns shown in (b) which has been randomized, parts which

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are shown in the figure are permuted. (c) shows a state in which data in the randomized interleaver is mapped into each slot. The above permutations corresponds to permutations indicated by diagonally shaded areas in (c). ○ and × in (c) indicate quality of corresponding bit locations in each slot.

If such permutation is not performed, deinterleaved data becomes a bit sequence shown in Fig.28(d) in which adjacent bits do not become ○× alternately so that the effect of flattening bit quality can not be obtained even after error correction decoding.

On the other hand, when the permutation is performed, the bit sequence becomes as shown in Fig.28(e). Accordingly, an effect which is very close to an effect when ○ and × are changed bit by bit can be obtained.

The above-mentioned randomizing process can be performed by using a pattern (C₀, C₂₀, C₁₀, C₅, C₁₅, C₂₅, C₃, C₁₃, C₂₃, C₈, C₁₈, C₂₈, C₁, C₁₁, C₂₁, C₆, C₁₆, C₂₆, C₄, C₁₄, C₂₄, C₁₉, C₉, C₂₉, C₁₂, C₂, C₇, C₂₂, C₂₇, C₁₇) in which columns have been permuted.

In the above permutation operation, since locations for permutation operation are selected such that distribution of average distances between bits is not changed, bits of a channel are not biased in a frame so that an effect of maximizing error correction ability by channel coding can be obtained.

When one frame is 16 slots, above both effects are obtained by setting the number of columns of the interleaver as 32 and by performing the partial permutation of columns. When one frame is 15 slots, the both effects can be obtained only by setting the number of columns of the interleaver as 30. As is evident from this, by performing the partial permutation of columns as necessary

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according to the number (twice the number of slots)
of columns of the interleaver which is decided from
the number of slots per one frame, the both effects
of flattening bit quality and distributing bits can
5 be obtained

As mentioned above, according to the data
multiplexer of the present invention, even when the
number of channel bits which are multiplexed is
small, bits are mapped into whole frame and the
10 error correction ability by channel coding is
exerted at the maximum. In addition, since an
interleaver common to each channel is used, the
hardware scale can be decreased.

Further, as for interleavers used in the
15 data multiplexer of the present invention, the
number of columns of the first interleaver is
decided when the interleaving span is decided, and
the number of columns of the second interleaver can
be set as the number of slots of the frame or an
20 integral multiple of the number of slots of the
frame. When the number of columns is decided, the
pattern is decided. Therefore, according to the
present invention, the number of patterns which
needs to be decided can be decreased. Further,
25 since the number of columns of the second
interleaver can be set as the number of slots of the
frame or an integral multiple of the number of slots
of the frame (when one frame is 15 slots, 15 or an
integral multiple of 15, and, when one frame is 16
30 slots, 16 or an integral multiple of 16), the pilot
symbol and data bits can be placed continuously.
Therefore, the apparatus can be simplified comparing
with other methods.

Further, according to the data
35 transmitting method of the present invention, since
data is distributed in a slot and an interleaving
method suitable for the distributed placement is

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used, data transmission error rate can be decreased,
and, bit quality in a frame can be flattened.

Furthermore, since the partial permutation
of columns is performed as necessary according to
5 the number of columns of the interleaver, an
apparatus which has the both effects of the data
multiplexing method and the data transmitting method
of the present invention can be provided.

The present invention is not limited to
10 the specifically disclosed embodiments, and
variations and modifications may be made without
departing from the scope of the invention.

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